# HOLIDAY GOSSIP AND DISCUSSION.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILLS-THE TWO INTER-OCEANIC CANAL PROJECTS. Of the three measures before Congress to regulate commerce between the States, Mr. Reagan believes that one will be passed at the present session of Congress. The promoters

of the Nicaragua Canal project are anxious that the bill introduced by Mr. Morton, of Newa report is before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs urging the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL SCHEMES. PROMPT ACTION BY CONGRESS DESIRED BY THE PROMOTERS OF THE NICARAGUA COMPANY-THE ABROGATION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-The promoters in Washington of the Nicaragua Intercceanic Canal enterprise have become considerably alarmed by intelligence lately received from Europe in regard to the activity of De Lesseps and the friends of his Panama scheme, and are beginning to bestir themselves in earnest in order to secure early action by Congress upon the bill introduced by Mr. Levi P. Morton in the House of Representatives. They fear that unless some action is taken soon, to show that the Government is in earnest in its determination to enforce the Monroe doctrine and ready to pronounce decidedly in favor of the Nicaragna project, De Lesseps will gain such headway and support in favor of the Panama enterprise that the former will prove abor-

It is understood that Congressman King, of Louisiana, who is chairman of the Select Committee on the Interoceanic Canal, to which Mr. Morton's bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company was referred, has, after some persuasion, been prevailed upon to agree to report that bill at the earliest opportunity, and that he has also promised to report and urge the adoption of the Monroe doctrine resolution agreed upon by his committee at the last session, and which he has thus far failed to report to the House for its action. It is also understood that the other members of the Select Committee, and the members from the Atlantic and Gulf States will also very generally support Chairman King in his effort to bring forward and secure the adoption of the two measures mentioned as soon as possible after the holiday recess.

There has been some conflict of jurisdiction, as well as of views, between the House Committee on Poreign Affairs and the Select Committee on an Interoceanic Canal, and each has claimed that the other was trenching on its ground. The former committee had in its possession a report made at the last session on a joint resolution requesting the President "to call an international convention of representatives from his Government and the Republics of South America to take into consideration the policy or expediency of an interoceanic canal;" and a resolution relating to the "Monroe doctrine and an interoceanic ship canal." This report sets forth at length the misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain, to which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty gave rise. A full account is given of the efforts made during President Bachanan's Administration to secure a modification of that treaty and the failure of those efforts. After describing a conversation which took place in 1859, between Lord Lyons and President Buchanan, in which the Reitish Minister was assured "of the deep dissatisfaction, not free from peril to the peace of both countries, with which the course of Great Britain in Central America had been and was regarded by the American Government and people," the report concludes

es follows:

The outbreak, soon after this, of our unhappy domestic troubles and the great evel war diverted public attention from Central American questions and the il-advised Cayton-Balwer treaty was graduatly suffered on both sides to hape mio an obliviou from which it has but recently been evoked, by persons disposed to controvert the policy and outpose of the United States, with regard to any protectorate of life and property over any part of the Central American States or the Isthmus. The circumstances in which this treaty was oral analyse contact have been profoundly modified by the lapse of tairly years, and it appears to your committee to be entirely clear, as an obstacle and possible peril in the way of a complete and pacific assertion of the sained, necessary and vicorous American policy lost down in the President's Message of March 8, 1880, this treaty should now be finally and formally astrogated. It has been about to have led only to great misunderstandings and controversies with the power wan which we were unwisely led to make it. It has lived to the independence of the Central American Bates or to advance the general interest of commerce. So long as it has even a formal shadow of exastence, it cannot but tend to could and obscure the perfect y simple, lost and equitable policy of the United States in regard to the intereseance transit, and to any plans or enterprises wherever originated or organized for opening as away through the Islanus of Paranas or the Central American States. Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the following joint resolution:

\*\*Resolved\*\* by the Senate and the House of Representa-

Resolved by the Schule and the House of Representa-tives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby respectfully requested, if the same in his opinion shall not be incomparable with the public interest to take immediate steps for the formal and final abrogation of the convention of April 19, 1850, between the United Finites of America and Her Britannic Majesty, com-monly called the Ship Canal Treaty or the Chayton-Bui-wer Ready.

No action has ever been taken by the House upon this report. Since the beginning of the present sesand in terms almost identical with the resolution agreed upon by the Select Committee on an Interoceanic Canal-was offered by Mr. Crapo, of Massaclousetts, and, after debate, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES. MC. REAGAN CONFIDENT THAT AN INTERSTATE COM-MERCE BILL WILL BE PASSED THIS SESSION-PROVISIONS OF THREE MEASURES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washingray, Dec. 26,-Representative Reagan. of Texas, who is chairman of the Committee on Commerce, is sanguine that an Inter-State Commerce bill will be passed at the present session. The committee devoted a great deal of time to the sublect at the last session, but its members found themselves unable to agree upon any one measure. It is hable that three bills will be proposed; one by Mr. Reagan and certain of his colleagues on the committee as an original measure; a substitute by Mr. McLane, a member of the committee: and a substitute by Mr. Henderson, also a member of the com-

The Reagan bill, as it is called, is designed-first, to prohibit all discrimination between shippers in freight rates and charges; second, to prohibit rebates in drawbacks in all cases; third, to prevent in all cases the pooling of freights by otherwise competing railroads, so as to secure to the public the benefits of competition; fourth, to limit the power of discrimination as between different places, | ing so by providing that no more shall be charged for a car-load of freight for a shorter than for a longer distance on the same han!; fifth, to provide that schedules of freight rates and charges shall be conspicuously posted up, and that no more nor less shall be charged than specified in the pointed state-

Mr. Reagan explains the effect of his bill as follows: "After making these provisions, the bill provides ample means for their enforcement by giving the remedy in civil damages to the shipper for any wrong done him in violation of the provisions of the bill. In recovering a judgment he is allowed triple damages, with a provision that the damages shall in no case be for a less sum than \$500. This is designed to prevent the wearing-out of poor litigants by the delays of the law. Next, the bill provides for a qui tum action, to be prosecuted by the public officers, in which, upon conviction, the penalty is not to be less than \$1,000, one-half of

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. are subject to indictment for doing anything THE TURCO-GREEK DISPUTE. four days' march of Paris. Her frontier on the prohibited to be done by the bill, er for refusing to do anything commanded by the act, and on conviction they are subject to a penalty of not less than \$1,000. In order to enforce the civil remedies, and prevent the concealment of facts or evasion of the law, it is provided that the parties to such suits may be compelled to testify, with the reservation that certain testimony shall not be used against them on criminal grounds; and equitable as well as legal powers are given to the Courts trying such civil cases, with the power to compel the York, should receive immediate consideration; production of books and papers. These provisions are essential to the enforcement of any legislation on this subject. The wisest provision of the law would be useless unless the raw compels the

would be useless unless the raw compels the opening of the mouths of the officers and managers, and authorizes the examination of books and papers of these corporations."

Mr. McLane's substitute proposes to establish a Board of Commissioners of Interstate Commerce. Mr. Henderson's substitute is in many respects similar to Mr. Reagan's bill. It is extremely probable that the Reagan sanguine hope that an Interstate Commerce law will be enacted at this session of Congress is doomed to disappointment. The subject is one of very great importance, and, as is well known, the widest diversifies of opinion as to what kind of a law should be enacted exist among members of both the House and the Senate. It is not very likely that such a measure can receive the very likely that such a measure can receive the consideration that it deserves in the busy days between the 5th of January and 4th of March, and the subject is altogether too important to be disof without full discussion and mature delib-

#### THE INDIANS AND THE RAILROADS. DELEGATIONS AT THE CAPITAL TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 26,-The delegations which are in Washington representing tribes of the Cheyennes and Sioux are to hold a conference with the Secretary of the Interior to-morrow on the subject of granting a right of way across their reservations west of the Missouri River, in Dakota, to the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads, both of which are rapidly pushing the work of construction toward the Black

There is some difficulty attending the negotiations owing to disagreements among the Indians themselves regarding their respective tribal boundaries and the share to which each tribe is entitled of the money to be paid by the railroads. The Cheyennes and the lower Rruls Sioux, who inhabit that portion of the reservation (brough which the railroads are to pass, claim certain prescriptive rights which should entitle them to receive a larger share of the money than those tribes living farther north. It is understood that the railroad companies are willing to conceal this, but that the Yankonias and some other bands of the Northern Sioux, who have already given a tentative consent to the passage of the rail-road, claim a full proportionate share of the inden-

#### THE TELEPHONE SUITS. THE MATTER TO BE CARRIED TO THE SUPREME COURT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Duc. 26.—The People's Telephone

of the Bell Telephone Company, are preparing their amination, there seems to be a prospect of success.

vocal sounds is concurred, is said to be the invention of Professor Elisha Gray, of Chicago, but the ter is similar to that with regard to the invention of the electric telegraph, the invention being claimed as the real work of Professor Heury, while Professor Morse reduced it to practice and reaped the material reward. The People's Felephone Company bases its claims upon the invention of a new method of producing and controlling the undulatory current which forms the basis of all telephonic patents. The public would welcome any decision which would serve to popularize the telephone and give relief from the oppression of the monopoly which now controls it.

#### THE OKLAHOMA COLONISTS. PRESIDENT HAYES INFORMS THEIR AGENT THAT HE CANNOT HELP THEM.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Dr. Robert M. Wilson, agent of the Payne Oklahoma colonists, succeeded on Saturday afternoon in securing an interview with the President. Wilson was accompanied by "Colonel" Boudonot, a half breed, who has resided here for many years and who is a man of fair ability, who acted as spokesman. The President received Dr. Wilson courteonsly, and, after hearing his story, frankly but bluntly replied that during a which for the present must stand as the construcmight review his opinion.

### SENATOR BLAINE'S MOVEMENTS. PREPARING FOR A EUROPEAN TOUR.

Washington, Dec. 26 .- Wild rumors are flying about concerning Senator Blaine's being appointed Secretary of State by President Garfield. It is said by those who ought to know best that Mr. Blaine is preparing for a European tour of eight months, leaving this country in March and returning next November. He would go in February if it were not for the close you February II It were after Murch 3. An apparently authentic statement is to the effect that Mr. Blaine will join his friend, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, in Rome friend, the hon william Walter Phelps, in Rome friend, the spring as possible. Mr. Phelps as early in the spring as possible. Mr. Phetp is now in Italy and it is known that he has been ex Mr. Blaine and another friend to join him

### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS. INFORMATION TO BE GATHERED BY THE CENSUS

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 26.-The schedules for the statistics of education, to be gathered under the direction of Dr. Henry R. Waite, of New-York, and to be published as a part of the census report, have been prepared and are being sent out to State, county and town educational officials, and to instructors in all parts of the country. They contain lists of questions, designed to furnish through their replies information more detailed in character than

has ever before been attempted in this country. Not only the school attendance, but the course of study, the limit of age for the pupils for each school the qualifications of teachers, the hygienic condi-tion of the buildings and surroundings, and the sources from which the schools derive their support. are made the subjects of specific inquiry. These in-quiries are specially adapted in different schedules for public and private schools, for industrial train-ing schools, and for the higher educational institu-

### AID THAT COMES TOO LATE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBUNE)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—An informal meeting of to-day, and arrangements were made for the of the remains of the late James M. Tarleton, who died here a few days ago from destitution and exposure. Mr. Tarleton was the American Cousti at Melbourne, Australia.under the Administration of President Pierce, and was formerly in prosperous circumstances. Had his destitute condition been known to his friends here before it was too late, he would have been re-leved, but it is said that pride prevented him from making his circumstances known.

### THE UNIVERSALIST CENTENNIAL.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. Dec. 26 .- The Independent Christian Society, founded by John Murray, the pioneer preacher of Universalism in this country, to-day cele which is allowed to go to the informer. Then the officers and managers of such corporations in America. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1880.

### ARBITRATION IN FAVOR.

AT THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

GREECE AND TURKEY ALONE OPPOSED TO THAT MODE OF SETTLEMENT-ENGLAND LIKELY TO SUGGEST A CONFERENCE-SECRET DIPLOMACY

The French Ambassador has informed the Ottoman Government that the European Powers have accepted the arbitration scheme for the settlement of the Greek territorial Both Greece and Turkey, however, continue strongly opposed to that mode of settlement. Should it fail to be adopted, England will probably propose a conference. The manner in which the Greek question is viewed in France and some facts concerning the secret diplomacy at the Berlin Congress are referred to in the letter ap-

#### TRYING TO AVERT WAR.

THE ARBITEATION SCHEME UNDER DESCUSSION. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26, 1880. The Council of Ministers have discussed a circular

to be sent to the Powers to prevent them from requesting the Porte to accept arbitration. Should the Porte absolutely refuse arbitration, it is understood that England will propose a new European Conference, which Turkish and Greek delegates will be invited to attend.

M. Tissot, the French Ambassador, has informed the Porte that the Powers have accepted the arbitration proposed.

ATHENS, Dec. 26, 1830.

### Premier Commoundouros has told M, de Mouy, the French Minister, that he intends to refuse the propossi for arbitration. In an interview between Deputy Cassimate and Premier Common douros, the latter declared also that the report that Greece was willing to accept arbitration is entirely false, and that the Government does not intend to recede an inch from the position Greece gained at the Berlin

#### FRANCE AND THE GREEK QUESTION.

DISINCLINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THE GRECO-TURKISH DISPUTE-ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AMBITION OF KING GEORGE-A TALK WITH THE GRANDSON

Paris, Dec. 3.—The recent visit of the Crown Prince of Denmark had a serious object, namely, to fraw the French Government into pledging itself to go to the rescue of the King of Greece should he, in the campaign he meditates against Turkey, be defeated. The Prince, in his interviews with high officials here, complained that former Cabinets had one to leave him to his fate without being dishenored. The King of Greece is in a difficult position into which, the Crown Prince maintained, he was led by M. Waddington, and still more by M. de Freycinct. From what I have been able to learn at an Barthelemy St. Hilaire and Jules Ferry to consuit Company, of Cincinnati, against whom Jurige the two ex-Ministers whom the Prince had named, Blatchford recently granted an injunction in favor | and to look closely into the minutes of the Congress cause for trial in the Supreme Court of the United | tained that France was in no wise responsible for States, where they propose to carry it if, upon ex- | the bringing forward of the Greek question at Berlin. It was pressed upon the Congress

by England, which was represented there by Lords Benconsfield and Salisbury. When the Russian armies were advancing toward patents covering the essentials of the transmitting the Balkans, Russian diplomacy at Athens and the apparatus are claimed by Professor Bell. The mat- Grand Duke Constantine, writing to Queen Olga, them. The Beers suddenly appeared and demanded pointed out that in Turkey's danger King George | their surrender. The soldiers rushed for their arms, should look for an opportunity to annex Thessaly | but before they were able to defend themselves they and Epirus. He consulted the English Minister, who at once informed Lord Salisbury of the action of of the Imperial family, on the Athenian Court. As a matter of fact, Greece was not in a condition to annex Thessaly At least her King and his Cabinet virtue of necessity, and by showing themselves disposed to accept the advice they received from Russia to secure from Lord Salisbury the promise of a future extension of territory. He gave them the pleage they wanted, reluctantly, but with sufficient to the posterior of the future extension of territory. He gave them the pleage they wanted, reluctantly, but with sufficient to the future extension of territory. He gave them the mail bag earned off.

Another report says the Boers were shelled at potshefstroom and 100 killed and many wounded. Arrangements are being made at Woolwich for "The barometer has been folling ever since noon." The barometer has been folling ever since noon. keep their engagement, which they did, in bringing forward the Greek claim for extended borders, It appears that the adroit Beaconsfield, who is smart enough to have invented mahogany nutmess,

and Lord Salisbury, having thus far redeemed their

pleage, secretly acted against the Greek envoy, and

made use of the question they had taised to draw nearer to Austria and to lay the foundations of that session of Congress he would take no action what-ever in directing anything like the abrogation of a treaty. The Attorney-General had, after a careful consideration of this subject, rendered an opinion Waddington took up the ball which Beaconsfield and Satisbury had set rolling, and with indiscreet zeal. He was surrounded by members of Bismarch's secret service, to whom he gave his confidence. One of them was the correspondent of a great journal, who, assuming that he was going to pledge France to the championship of the Greek cause, landed him exceedingly in his telegraphic nitiative." In fact there was a conspiracy among four out of the six great Powers, which the inone diate entourage of M. Waddington promoted, to get him dangerously entangled in Greek affairs. The sudden veer round of Gambetta to Phil-Hellenism rendered their game easier. Prince Cortsenakoff spoiled the success of the little plot, however, by showing too great anxiety for wide frontiers to be accorded to King George. His eagerness to commit France to a policy from which she would be unable to withdraw, and which would oblige her to issue from the policy of reserve she had maintained since 1871, alarmed M. Waddington. He positively declined to tellow the lead of Russia when Prince Gortschakoff proposed that the six Pewers should Congress as regarded the Greek claim. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire was therefore able to say to the Crown Prince of Denmark: "France is not to be held accountable for the critical position in which the King of Greece finds himself. She promised nothing, positively nothing, at Herlin, beyond moral support and sympathy, which she is still ready to give. She believes that by prodence moderation and patience, the Greeks will obselves or any of their well-wishers into a war. Her policy is one of peace, and opposed to the idea of a military intervention of any kind. The Govern ment which buoyed up Greece with illusory hopes

was that of Lord Benconsheld. But that is nothing to us, as we never countersiqued its sneagements." THE PEACE POLICY IN FRANCE. The Crown Prince of Denmark and the agents in Paris of King George, as well as the diplomacy of Mr. Gladstone, must admit this position. But they can thus argue: M. Freycinet, by insisting that as much should be done for Greece as was being done for Mentenegro, when the ironelads were going there to make their silent demonstration, enthe New-England Society of Washington was held couraged King George to advance in the path opened to him by the Berlin Congress. In private the venerable Minister of Foreign Affairs plends the uselessness of sending ironclads, which the Turks are sure will not be brought into action, into Turkish waters. But he did not venture to do so Turkish waters. But he did het venture to do so in the speech he delivered yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies in answer to the interpellation of M. Delafosse, a Bonapartist who wanted before the Parama Canal scheme was househed to obtain from the Government the categoric assurance that it meant to follow a peace policy. Rumors of war or of anything of a nature to lead to it would have

> M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire's speech in the Senate on the Greek bearings of the Eastern question has not pleased the English Liberals, who want France to enterce the decisions of the Berlin Conference, This she cannot do with safety. She has a pow-erful enemy—a fact the Gladstonians ignore—within

four days' march of Paris. Her frontier on the German side is an open one, and, moreover, any Government showing itself ready to go to war except for defensive purposes would be at once condemned by public opinion of every shade and color. A wholesome hatred of war has sprung up in France. This feeling to some extent is the outcome of the new military laws, which oblige the whole able-bodied population to taste the hardships of barrack life and the bivonac. In a measure it can be explained by the proverb which tells us that a burnt child dreads the fire.

THE PROGRESS OF ENLIGHTENMENT.

THE PROGRESS OF ENLIGHTENMENT.

Civilization has also progressed within the last ten years. Morally speaking, France is on a much higher plane than she was in 1870, and within ten years a deal of crass ignerance has been removed from the minds of peasants and artisans. On this subject I had yesterday an interesting conversation with Oscar Lafayette, who is a member of the enate and a grandson of Washington's friend and colleague in the American War of Independence. He was strongly of the opinion that France should altogether confine her energy to works of peace and internal reform. He was bimself personally more interested in the fate of the 106,000 vagabond children who are stuffed annually into conventual jails, than in the question of the Greek frontiers. So far as it was in his power, he said that he would urge Government to steer clear of oreign complications and to be satisfied with doing toreign complications and to be satisfied with doing great and good things at home. I asked him what would have become of American Independence without the Don Quixotism of his grandfather. He promptly replied: "The Americans would have won it whether he went to fight for them or not. I am happy and proud that his name is associated with the military career of Washington. But alwith the military career of Washington. But although General Latayette was my grandfather, I do not regard him as a necessary man for the realization of the work into which he threw himself with all his heart and prompted by a noble instinct. Nor do I think him an example for young Frenchmen of our day to follow. Reason and justice have greater sway in the affairs of nations, and in international affairs especially, than they had in the eighteenth century. I should have pitied the Ministry who had dared to suggest to George III, to settle no matter what vexed question by arbitration, as the Alabama claim was settled. It could tion, as the Alabama claim was settled. It could not have been the King who would have passed for the madman when be boiled over with indignation at the suggestion, but the Minister."

A GERMAN DIPLOMAT, Prince Hohenlehe's return to Paris will not weaken the action of German diplomacy in Europe. The Prince is a close personal triend of the Minister away from the Place St. Georges unless when invited to the German Embassy. Birds of a feather flock together. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire is transparent banesty, which may account for the pleasure he takes in keeping up so all relations with Prince Holanbele. Though meapable of acting on the Italian maxim that language is made for the con-cealment of thought, the Prince can hide what passes in his mind, and he understands how quietly to cross-examine and to pump.

#### OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

THE UPRISING OF THE BOURS.

The Boers fired on the detachment on the Pretoria and Lydenburg Road under cover of a flog of truce. At Potchefstroom the greatest excitement provails, Four persons have been murdered.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1880. The 6th Dragoons will be sent to Natal from Engand, in response to the call of the commandant at

The Standard's correspondent at Durbau reports that the wagons which the detachment of the 94th Regument was in charge of got into a swamp, and

While a Boer was attempting to hoist a republican flag at Potshefstroom he was shot by a British officer, whom the floors immediately shot dead, The four persons reported to have been murdered at Potshefstroom were a commandant of the Cape Mounted Police and three civilians. They were brutally murdered in the mists of an assembly of 3,000 Boers.

### HEISH MAGISTRATES COWED.

Duntis, Dec. 26, 1880. The circular of the ungistrates, in reply to Mr. Forster's circular states that the magistrates are unable to carry out the law owing to terrorism. A farmer's house at Portadown has been mali

The Monaghan Anti-League Association has issued a monifesto calling on loyal men to combine for l mutual defence, and to combat the hateful teach-

The Land League meeting which was to be held in Borris-in-Ossory on Sanday was prohibited. Military and police were present to enforce the pro-There was a riot on Saturday in Dublin, between

soldiers and civilians. The police separated the com-The Gazette publishes a proclamation prohibiting a

Gazetic declares the County Limerick to be in a disturbed state, requiring additional police.
At Cork to-day, on the police ordering a disorderly
erowd to disperse, a volley was fired at the police
from revolvers. A policeman was shot, but not
mortally wounded.

### ALEKO PACHA RESIGNS.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Dec. 26, 1880. Aleko Pacha has tendered his resignation of the Governorship of Roumeha, in consequence of resointions passed by the Assembly, which he interprets as a vote of want of confidence in his administra-tion. Aleko Pacha demands permission to go to Con-stantinopie to explain matters fully.

### THE ARREST OF A PUGITIVE.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1880.

A dispatch to The Times from Geneva says the United States Government has notified to the Federal Council the arrest of Joseph Niedrist, in Indiana, who is suspected of being concerned in three murders committed in Switzerland.

#### VIGNAUN AND SLOSSON. Paris, Dec. 26, 1880.

A reitra match between Slosson and Vignaux for 2,000 trades is talked of, to be played in New Y rk, but Vignaux does not want to cross the At-

A RUSSIAN RUMOR DENIED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26, 1880.

#### The report of a discovery of a tunnel, near the radway at Livadia, for the purpose of blowing in the Imperial train, is declared officially to be unfounded. DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN CYPRUS.

Nicosia, Dec. 26, 1880. Sixty houses have been destroyed by floods at Limasol. Eight acrons were killed, and damage to the amount of \$350,000 was done.

ACCIDENT TO CHRISTMAS VISITORS. Lucan, Oat., Dec. 26 .- While a party of six persons were returning on Christmas night from visiting friends in the fown-stip of McGillivray their neigh was struck by a train on the London, Huron and Etnee Raulway, near Candebove Station. James McGrath, his wife and brother Matthew, and Ellen Blaze, a cousin, were instantly killed. McGrath's child, thirteen months old, was dangeously kurt, but may recover. Anne McGrath saved nerself by jumping.

### THE TRAGEDY AT NAPOLEON,

Toleno, Dec. 26.-General R. K. Scott, who shot and killed W. G. Drury at Napoleon, Onio, yesterkeeping in consequence of the excitement and strength of feeling against him at the former prace. The pre-

### A STORM ALONG THE COAST.

SNOW FROM VIRGINIA TO MAINE. PUITERS OF SNOW FROM MORNING UNTIL DARK-A FALL OF THREE INCHES BY 9 P. M. -STORM SIGNALS UP ALL ALONG THE COAST-STATISTICS OF THE WEATHER-MORE TROUBLE BREWING FOR TO-DAY-A FOOT OF SNOW IN SOME PLACES

-A STEAMER WRECKED. The storm centre which arose Saturday forenoon, just west of the Gulf of Mexico, reached this city yesterday evening. All day long there was snow in the air and a few flakes fell; but by 9 o'clock there was enough snow on the ground to cause the horses attached to the street ears to be doubled. The furious gale, which came generally from the northeast, drifted the snow badly. On Long Island the trains were delayed. A collision took place on the East River between a ferryboat and a birg, the pilot of the ferryboat being blinded by the snow and the darkness. Snow has also fallen heavily from Virginia to Maine, being in some places a foot deep. The small steamer Wanderer was wrecked at Lewes, Delaware. The arrival of another Lewes, Delaware. The arrival of another torm from the West is foretold for to-day.

#### THE DAY IN AND ABOUT THE CITY. TREAT EFFORTS TO SNOW AND A FINAL SUCCESS-THE PRIVILEGE TO STAY IN-DOORS APPRECIATED

-INFORMATION AT THE SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICE

-THE STORM ON LONG ISLAND. If nature had contracted especially to furnish a thoroughly disagreeable day, it could hardly have succeeded better than it did vesterday. In the morning there was a light snow, which half covered the ground, like a ragged, frayed-out garment, but as the day grew older, the snow partly melted and the streets became covered with a slippery, sloppy slush, half mad, half snow, that made walking any thing but pleasant. Early in the afternoon there seemed to be a strong disposition on the part of certain of the elements to give the world a snowstorm, but it was of no avail. The snow flakes started all right, but long before they were near the ground the winds caught them and blew became dizzy, forgot their direction, wandered aimlessly, then bestiated for a while and were lost, only a few of the stronges of them apparently reaching the ground at all. The temperature was not particularly low, but there was a damp chill in the air that seemed to penetrate one's bones. Late in the afternoon a strong, sharp gale, laden with biting, blinding sleet, added to the general discomfert. There were few persons on the cheerless. The attendance at the places of public worship was considerably less than it would have been had the weather been fairly good; although some of the churches which held special Christmas

in the house all day. About 6 o'clock in the evening the snow seemed to get over its discouragements of the daytime, and the flakes fell thick and fast, so that by 9 o'clock nearly three inches of snow was on the ground There was still a heavy northeast wind, and the weather gradually grew colder. Before 9 o'clock sev ral of the street car companies doubled the number of horses to each car.

services or had special Christmas music were well

A TRIBUNE reporter visited the United States Signal station, on the Equitable Building, at half-past 9 o'clock, when the wind was so strong that it was difficult to keep from being blown away. By the latest efficial report for this city, the barometer was 20.80-having fallen .18 in eight hours. The thermometer registered 34°, a fall of 2° in eight hours; the humidity was 79 per cent, and the wind was northeast, with a velocity of 20 miles an hour. The maximum velocities attained by the wind at different times in the day were as follows: From 3:12 a, m, to 11:12 a, m., 29 miles: The driver of a post cart was murdered and the from 11:12 a. m. to 7 a. m., 36 miles. The wind was

on Christmas Day," said the officer in charge of the flice. 'It has fallen in that time .70 of an inch. he snow began at 10:45 a.m. to-day, and up to 1:12 p. m. there had been a fall of about half an inch. This evening, so far, there has been an extra fall of about three inches. I do not believe it will continue to snow all night, however. The stormcentre, I think, is just about passing over us now, end it will likely go on up North and strike the At-Isutic Ocean near Eastport, Me."

"When and where did this storm start ?"

"It began just west of the Gult yesterday foreoon. The storm signals were ordered up at noor on Saturday. The storm centre was then at Montgomery, Ala., moving northeast, with heavy northeast winds. Signals were ordered up also at Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Break water, Wilmington, Smithville and Norfolk. The if-shore signals were ordered for Nortoik, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Hatteras, Lookout, Wilming ton and Smithville at 11:15 this forenoon; the storm centre was then near Cape Henry, moving northeast. Dangerous winds were reported for the Middle east. Dangerous winds were reported for the Middle and South Adlantic coests to-day. At 11:50 a. m. the up signals were ordered for Eastport, and it was proplessed that the storm would be very severe on the New-England const. At 5:30 p. m. the off-shore signals were ordered to be hoisted, and at 5:50 p. m. a telegram reported off-shore signals ordered at Indianola and Galveston, as a heavy 'Norther' was expected for Monday."

a begrain cipolitic and falvesion, as a heavy 'Norther' was expected for Monday."

The weather throughout the country, as reported at 3:12 p. m., was generally cloudy and unsettled. Heavy shows were reported for Chicago, Ill., Duluth, Minn, and St. Paul, Minn, ; light snows for Escausha, La Crosse, Wis., New-York and Tolodo, Ohia, At Boston the weather was "threatening." at hong the direction of the threats was not given. The greatest wind velocities were reported as follows; Boston, Mass., forty miles an hour; Eastport, Me., thirty-four miles; Omaha, Neb., twenty-nive miles; and Yankton, D. E., forty miles. At Sandy Hook the velocity was as high as sixty-eight miles an hour between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

"What are the prospects for to-morrow f" asked the reporter.

the reporter, "On Monday there will probably be a high wind "On Monday there will probably be a high wind or a gale from the northwest, with a nuclei colour temperature. There will not likely be much more snow. The present storm is confined to the coast this side of the Alleghanies, and will not pass over. But there is another storm, coming east by way of Cincigo, which will soon reach us. The snow-storms at Chicago and other points errig to-day were local, and have not been attended with particularly heavy whols. The winds in the West are now from the northwest wind is not generally accompanied by much snow, but is a coal dry wind, which rapidly teduces the temperature. The northwest wind will follow but is a coal dry wind, which reports feelings the temperature. The northwest what will follow up our present low batometer. When or storm centre has passed us, this wind will come in The reason I think the storm has almost left us a that the wind is ranging toward the northwest, and it is rapidly growing coider. We may have a funch heavier gale to-morrow than we had to-day, and it so, it will probably be much more severe, from its different nature."

so, it will probably be much more severe, from us deferent nature."

The storm was one of unusual severity at the east end of Long Island, the wind blowing the snow and almost filling the cuts on the Long Island Ranfroad that were opened on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Last evening a large force of men in charge of Roadmaster Mo re, with engines and snow-blonglis, went cast from Jamaica to keep the track open it possible. On the Hempstead Flains the wind blew a harricance, drifting the snow of the last storm into the rairroad cuts and driving the falling snow like teathers. The 6:45 a.m. train from Northport, due at limiter's Point at 9 o'clock, ran into a drift between Garden City and Hyde Park, and did not reach Hunter's Point antil 1:30 p. m. The passengers were tranferred and reached Brooklyn three hours behind time. Trains on the Montauk and Brooklyn Division were run on time.

The gale was very severe both in the lower and upper bays and about Staten Island. With the ex-

oper bays and about Staten Island. With the exception of a few tugs no vessels ventured through the Narrows. Many vessels outward-bound, including several fare English steamsthps, were compelled to anchor off the east shore of Staten Island. The pilot-boat Charles H. Marshall draged her anchors and came near striking the hospital ship Illinois in winter anarters at Stableton. The boat

was finally secured by a tug and towed to a place of safety. Owing to the rough sea, the boats of the Staten Island Railway Ferry had great difficulty in making their landings at the island. In many places about the villages sign-boards and fences were blown down.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

#### PILOTS BLINDED BY THE SNOW.

A collision occurred on the East River, opposite Nineteenth-st., last evening, between the Hunter's Point ferrybeat Reckaway and the brig Windsor, an American vessel. The Rockaway left its Hunter's oint pier at about 7 o'clock, and the pilot had the utmost difficulty in keeping his course, on account of the darkness and the blinding snow. He steered the boat over to the New-York side, and then turned down the river toward the ferry dock, at the foot of East Seventh-st., which was his destination. His object was to get the benefit of the lights along the city shore. The ferryboat was going slowly when

### DISASTERS AT LEWES, DEL.

Lewes, Del., Dec. 26.-A strong easterly gale set in here early yesterday evening and still continues. The wind changed at 4 c'clock this morning to northwest, and increased in violence.

The bark W. T. Harward, which was here awaiting orders, is high up on the beach above the railroad pier, and a little sidewheel steamer, the Wanderer, from New-York, bound south, has gone to pieces near the iron pier. The crews of both are safe. The men on the bark landed in their own boats. Only few vossels are in the harbor, and no further disasters are reported.

This is the severest gale experienced here since the one in October, 1877, when so many vessels foundered in the harbor. The gale was accompanied by a heavy rain until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it changed to a binning snow-storm, which still continues. The wind is northeast.

The steamer Wanderer, referred to above, was built in 1879, in Puladelphie, and hailed from New-Orleans. Her length was 157 feet; treadth of beam 28 feet, and depth of hold 16 feet. Her tonnage was 531.

#### VIRGINIA COVERED WITH SNOW.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 26.-A severe northeast storm of hail, rain and snow has raged here since early last evening. The Southern fast mail was two hours late, and other trains were considerably detained. The Baltimore steamer approached within eight miles, but was compelled to return on account of the ice. The country roads are badly account of the ice. The country roads are badly blockaded by snow and ice, and communication is yery difficult in all directions. The early winter has not been characterized by such severe weather

#### DEEP SNOW IN NEW-JERSEY.

BORDESTOWN, N. J., Dec. 26 .- A heavy wind and snow-storm set in here at 5 o'clock this morning, causing large drifts on the line of the railroad. Tho snow is now about nine inches deep.

THE FALL RIVER BOAT DELAYED. Newpour, R. I., Dec. 26.—A sever-storm prevails. The Fall River Line boat will not leave here for New-York until it abates.

### THE RAILROAD RIVALRY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.-The trains of the New Line were detained only long chough for the Pennsylvania Radroad Company's limited express trains from and to Washington to be about an hour in advance. During the rest of the day the Pennsylvania yard was comparatively descried, and the trains went through with latte or no delay. The United States Court examiner, who came here by order of Judge McKennan to inquire into the obstructions and delays, returns to inquire into the obstructions and Gelays, returns hence tomight, having fully satisfied hims if as to the situation here. He was on the train on Felday which was held two and one-half hours without any apparent reason therefor, and was also on the train yesteriary which was held on a clear track about one hour. It is said that the Pennsylvania Rainond own cleave roughly toward any passengers who get off the domy. I trains.

### AN IMPORTANT RAILEOAD CONTEST.

Bosrov, Dec. 26 .- A special dispatch to The contest over connecting lines or load from Chroago to Boston via Central Vermont, is to be revived. The latter road is backed by the Grand Trunk Railway,

A NEW TEXAS RAILBOAD.

GALVESTON, Dec. 26 .- A disputch to The News from Son Amonio, Texas, reports that the charter of the San Amonio and Tidewater Rational has been issued. The read will be narrow gauge and will run to Arasas Poss.

### A FIGHT IN ST. LOCIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 26 .- Last evening a party of six or eight drunken ruffians attempted to enter Chestnut-sts., but were refused admittance by Lautence came very abusive and quarrelsome, and John O'Brien, brother of the doorkeeper, James McCormick, Joseph Garvier and James Kelly, who were standing on the sidewalk, took sides with the doorkeoper.

were knock d down and James O'Brien received a danwere known the breast, the knife entering the cavity of the creat. Joseph Garvier was stabled below the shoulder blade and severely cut in the arm, and James Kelly got a severe slash across one of his arms. O'Brean and Garvier are supposed to be mortally wounded. A man eather Hickey by his companions did the cutting. The whole affair is said to have courted in two or three minutes, and the assailing party escaped before the palice arrived on the ground.

### RECEPTION TO THE POET IJORNSON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 .- A reception was given this afternoon to the Norwegian port, Ejornson, at 1 Viewer's Theatre, the house being about three-quarters filled with his countrymen, to whom he made an address way was too despotic, and that over half of the people wees in favor of a reputatio. He or plassed that it would not be very long befor a course ward be made by the demonstration of the month and the establishment of a reputate. He exar seed these is as highly planed with what he had seen of the government and people of the United States, and especially at the system of a function Tu-night the poet attended a languet given in his honor at the Palmer House.

### THE FIRE RECORD.

PEMBROKE, Cat., Dec. 26 .- A fite yeser by desirered J. W. Melanen & Cale general stole.

CINCINSATI, Dec. 26.-A fire occurred this morning in the wholesale milliony establishm at of the Herman Brothers, at No. 72 Summit st., resulting in a loss on stock and flycures of \$22,000, and on the building of \$2,000. Insured for \$18,500 as follows: Globe. of London and Liver.co., 85,000; Franklie, of C. dun-lus, Onto. 85,000; North American, of Chiladepain, 85,000; Fireman's, of Bayton, Onto, 82,000, and Penn-sylvana, of Paladephia, 81,000. The but drug is owned by Dennis Coghila. The origin of the fire is not known,

## MURDERED BY HIS BROTHER.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 26 .- Henry Ostrander, age twenty-nine, shot and kaled his brother, George Leyman Ostrander, age twenty-six, at their home near Camden, in this county, to-day, Henry was jealous because his dittle sister was carecateg his brother, and he spit tobacco juice in her face. George warned ham to stop, when Henry shot him through the

The murderer, who was arrested, says George had his pistel half-cocked, but he was too quick for him. He charges that George was trying to "run" the whote family. Both men were laborers,